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Robert Hardy and Elizabeth (Gregory) Smith), b., Edenton, N. C., October 21, 1813, d., Mobile, March 13, 1878, a lawyer of distinction, Ch.: I Robert Hardy, b., Livingston, Ala., January 8, 1851, d., Mobile, January 8, 1894, merchant, m., 1874, Alice A. Moore, dau. Colonel Sydenham Moore; ch.: *a.* Robert Hardy, b. November 7, 1875, lawyer, Mobile; *b.* Sydenham, b. ——— 1877, hardware merchant, Birmingham; *c.* Rittenhouse Moore, b. February 13, 1880, stenographer, Mobile. II. Thomas Herndon, b. June 7, 1852, d. June 23, 1852; III. Gregory L., lawyer, Mobile, b., Shorts, Ala., July 7, 1853, m., Mobile, April 16, 1879, Gertrude C. Moore, daughter Colonel Sydenham, five ch. unm. and living with parents: *a.* Helen Herndon, b. February 17, 1880; *b.* Hattie Beverly, b. March 19, 1881; *c.* Gertrude Cresswell, b. July 11, 1885; *d.* Gregory L., b. April 8, 1888; *e.* Harry Hardy, b. August 31, 1890. IV. Helen Herndon, b., Mobile, January 26, 1856, d., Lexington, Va., July 15, 1869; V. Emma Elizabeth, b., Mobile, January 3, 1858, m., about 1883, James S. Radcliffe, of Columbus Ga., four ch. living with widowed mother in Mobile: Edward Herndon, James S., Lillie and Loula; VI. Annie Tremlet, b. December 21, 1860, d. March 8, 1862; VII. Harry Toulmin, lawyer, Mobile, b. August 21, 1863, m., April 30, 1890, Annie Holt, dau. George Walter and Annie Demaries (Browne) Holt, ch. all b. in Mobile, unm., and living with parents: *a.* Edward Herndon, b. July 9, 1891; *b.* Gregory Hardy, b. November 29, 1897; *c.* Helen Demaries, b. October 12, 1898. VIII. Edward Herndon, b., Mobile, July 8, 1866, d., Mobile, June 25, 1881; IX. William Dunn, b., Baltimore, Md., April 1, 1869, d., Balto., April 14, 1869; X. Fannie Stollenwerk, b., Mobile, November 19, 1862, m., April 9, 1901, J. Blocker Thornton, lawyer in Mobile, XI. Virginia Alabama, b., Mobile, December 17, 1874, m. Frederick William Bromberg, of Birmingham, ch.: *a.* William Gregory; *b.* Robert H.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARRAR, ESKRIDGE, &c., genealogies will be continued in the next number.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE HISTORY OF SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA, by Julian A. C. Chandler, Ph. D.

There is no question of greater interest in Virginia than the history of the various laws which have been enacted on the subject of suffrage. Prof. J. A. C. Chandler, of Richmond College, has treated the subject in his monograph in a most attractive as well as instructive style. In the opening paragraph, however, he makes it appear that Governor Yearley *called* the famous assembly which sat as the First Representative body in America, at Jamestown, in 1619.

Professor J. R. Seeley, treating of the same subject, agrees with the old colonial historian, Hutchinson, that in the year 1619 "a House of Burgesses broke out in Virginia." (*Expansion of England*, p. 67, Roberts Bros., Boston, 1883.)

It is quite certain that there was no disposition on the part of the Home Government to interfere at least with the right of suffrage in Virginia. In that early time the only qualification necessary for the voter to possess was that he should be an "inhabitant" of the colony. This does not mean that women could vote. Until 1723 negroes, mulattoes and Indians, if they were freeholders, had the right to vote (p. 12). That right has always been conceded to colored races by the white race, wherever the latter race has had immense numerical superiority. The right has always been denied where the supremacy of the white race was threatened, or supposed to be in danger.

It is a matter worthy of special notice, that in the first Convention of Virginia the suffrage qualifications remained the same after, as before, the Revolution (p. 17). The plan proposed by Mr. Jefferson favored the extension of the electoral franchise to all free white men over twenty-one years of age who had paid "scot and lot" for two years preceding the election at which they offered to vote; that is having paid the taxes assessed against them.

The prepayment of such a tax is now admittedly the most feasible scheme by which the influence of entirely irresponsible voters can be seriously and constitutionally lessened. While Mr. Jefferson, doubtless, in his wildest moments, never dreamed of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, his "scot and lot" plan, if applied at the present day, would destroy the ignorant and vicious vote (p. 17).

In 1785 the General Assembly extended the right to vote to all white persons owning the fee simple title to as much as fifty acres of land. There was no further extension until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1830 (pp. 17-21).

About six per cent. of the population voted in those days.

The author in his discussion of the debates on the suffrage of 1829-'30 fails to point out the great feature of the Convention, which was the attempt to regulate freedom and slavery in the same State. The inequalities in suffrage had put the slaveholders, a faction only, in control of the destinies of the Commonwealth. Under the pressure of self-interest, even at that early day, they lost West Virginia by their obstinate and unstatesman like conduct on the question of extension of the suffrage. It is not altogether correct to say that Eastern Virginia in the Convention of 1850 yielded to the demands of the Western part of the State on the question of representation. Yet this statement is made (p. 53). In point of fact the entire control of legislation was held in a vise by giving the

East a majority in the senate which was so fixed in the constitution that no change could be made until after 1865.

The cause of the inextricable tangle on the suffrage is of ancient, not recent, origin in Virginia. It was the slave question prior to 1860—it is and has been the negro question since. The black belt country wants a disfranchising clause for negro voters, in spite of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and at the same time it wants its basis of representation to remain unchanged. This was the issue in 1829-'30, and it is the issue in 1901-'02. The white counties are willing to cut down the black vote but not to allow it to continue to be used as a basis of representation. It has been an internal battle which has lasted for three-quarters of a century, and which has disrupted the Commonwealth. But the end is not in sight. It was the Bow of Ulysses in the so-called famous Convention of 1829-'30, and no statesman was found who could use it—nor has such a man yet appeared in the Convention of 1901-'2.

Professor Chandler has done a great service to all who desire to know the truth about the suffrage in Virginia.

S. S. P. PATTESON.

Richmond, Va., January 8, 1902.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY IN VIRGINIA. Giving some account of what it was by nature, of what it was made by man, and of some of the men who made it. By Rev. Edgar Woods. Charlottesville, Va., 1901.

That this work was not noticed at length soon after it was published was not due to any lack of appreciation of its merits, but to the necessary precedence which had to be given to books of longer standing, and to a preference to withholding any expression of opinion in regard to a publication of this kind until use and a fuller acquaintance should give a better knowledge of it.

The county of Jefferson, Lewis and the Clarks deserved a history and the work has been worthily done by a most loyal son.

The first chapter traces the gradual settlement of the section of country now embraced in Albemarle, giving the names of many of the early settlers, and some extracts from court proceedings, illustrative of the customs of the time. The second gives a careful topographical description of the county, with what may be termed a historical gazetteer, a notice of the Indians formerly resident there, the parishes, the various court-houses, the foundation and early history of Charlottesville, and something of the Revolutionary history of the county, including a detailed account of the captivity of Burgoyne's army, which was for a considerable period held imprisoned in Albemarle.

The third chapter is quite miscellaneous in its contents, among them being accounts of the Shellys and Clarks, Dr. Thomas Walker, farther